THE LIQUOR RIOT IN PORTLAND.

THE MILITARY FIRING PPON THE CITIZENS.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVEN WOUNDED.

The Author of the Maine Law Attempting to Sell Liquor.

Meal Dow, Mayor of Portland, to be Indicted

## for Manslaughter. REWSPAPER OPINIONS.

selfs from both extremes of the city to the centre in set Square, where the crowd wagassembled. They, ever, seen withdrew, and the crowd began to diminate Square, where the evening, stones and brickbate throws against the door or the liquor store, breakhe glass and sabes, and otherwise injuring the Basic Squares and sabes, and otherwise injuring the Libis was done, so far as we could see, up boys. It is was done, so far as we could see, up boys. It is was done, so far as we could see, up boys. It is was done, so far as we could see, up boys. It is extrement. Indeed, nearly the whole crowded to be there without any other purpose thon curities each the see what might be done, and those who the example of the see what might be done, and those who the same is our decided opinion—and we have not met an ingent person who witnessed the proceedings of the sing that coes not concur with us—that an efficient edition, which is a seen of the proceedings of the sing that coes not concur with us—that an efficient edition of the crowd any time proof to half past nine ck. Seen after ten o'clock the crowd had makely diminished, and seemed rapidly dispersing, when new, accompanied by Capt. Green and a part of the Guard, appeared upon the sidewalk on the north eff the City Hall. The crowd were warned to dise. His appearance, sword in hand, with soldiers, are charged the temper of the multitude. They add around them and gave groan and hisses in relip to proclamation to disperse.

Thow then gave the order, "First section, firely order was not obeyed, and the crowd then threw wiles. A part of the company started to escort Mr. toward Middle street, and the crowd then threw them to the ground that he city et thick the city and the ground that he city of the Hall building. At the time Mr. Dow gave the Hall building, at the time Mr. Dow gave the role of the city think the city as a second to the second mand, and who were entirely unconscious that such proceeding was called for or contemplated. have this part from a gert leman who had ju

One man, George Robb ns, second male of the bark Louise Eston, was shot through the body and almest instantly killed. The ball entered his right sice, between the fifth and sixth rios, passed through his body, cutting off the areat sorts, (the artery through which the blood flows to the lower extremities), and escaped between the fifth and sixth rib on the left side. Robbins was very near the door through his body, cutting off the areat sorts, (the artery through which shows he had also the side of the left side. Robbins was very near the door have the man his was doe, and innovating the night, and in the morning, having been viewed by the corroor, was removed to the deceased howaring house, on Forestset, whence it will probably be buried to day. We cannot hearn that he had relatives in the city, but it is said he leaves a mother in Deer lele. A report is current that he was to have been married yesterday, to a young ledy in this city. His age was about 23 years.

Themas Robinson, age was about 23 years, received a ball under his chin, which passed out through his cheek, breaking the jaw rose in its passage.

Themas Robinson, a worthy young man, 19 years of age, in the employ of kears. Fernald & Co., while stiting on a box near Clap's block, on this opposite side of the control of the side of the control of the side of the side

attend the examination before the jury, and see to the introduction of testimony &c. They are C. Clapp, St. John Smith, John Dow, John M. Acama.

[From the Portland, State of Maine, (Anti-Maine Law) June 4.]

At the commencement of the rich some one attempted to read the rich act, but being a peer reader, his attempt excited bursts of derisive laughter.

At rine o'clock, Mr Dow sent an order to the armory of the Portland Light Guard, for them to appear under arms. Captain Chas. H. Greene captain of the company, objected to the course of proceedings. Mr. Dow came into the armory, prepared with bell cariridges, and commanded the men to load with powder and balls.

About twenty-four soldiers, with Captain Greene, Lieuteneaute Kendall and Sawyer, then marched dewn with a heavy black club.

Lapt. Greene was then criered by the Mayor to order the company te fire, and the men in obedience to the word, took aim. The Captain however, hestated, and asked the Mayor of he should fire. The Mayor said, "stop a moment?" and the order was countermanded. The Lighs Guard did not fire on the crowd, and camabacthe Mayor and wanted their maskets for the use of the Rifle Guard. Capt. Greene submitted the question to a vote of the company, when Mr. Dow came into the armory, and wanted their maskets for the use of the Rifle Guard. Capt. Greene submitted the question to a vote of the company, when Mr. Dow interrupted, saying he did not request their arms—he demanded them.

The Rifle Guard, with Capt. Charles A. Roberts, (not Captain Thomas A. Reberts, of the Mechanic Blues.) at their head, were then marched in'o the armory of the Light Guard. Without their consent, and took the guas that had been previously loaded, against the earnest protestations of the Light Guard.

Mr. Dow then asked how many of the Light Guard were ready to join with the Rifle Guard. Capt. Greene put the question to his soldiers, but none of them fell into the ranks.

The Rifle Guard were them marched down into Middle street, Mayor Dow at their head, and marched i

Rifie Guard awept across the street, by which five menfell.

John Robinson, of Deer Isle, 2d mate of the bark Louira Faton, was shot through the side, the bark entering
the left side and coming out on the right. This young
man was 22 years of age. He arrived from Boston Saturday, and was about to be married to a Miss Hadson,
of Portland. He fell at the first fire, and was carried to
Dr. Clay's office, where he expired at once.

The mas McKenney was shot in the bead, and was carried into the United States Hotel, where his wounds were
dressed. They are not thought to be dangerous.

The mas Robinson, a young man in the employ of Mr.
James E. Fernald, was shot in the ankle, and to badly
hurt that amputation will probably be necessary. He
was sittling on a box, on the sidewalk in front of the
store of Wm. H Hyde, in Clapp's new block, on Congress
street.

John Mahoney was shot through the law and was

was sitting on a box, on the sidewalk in front of the store of Wm. H Hyde, in Clapp's new block, on Congress street.

John Mahoney was shot through the leg, and was placed in the care of Dr. Dargin.

Patrick Maguire was shot through the chin, and his jaw broken.

Seth B. Hilborn, an old citizen of Pertland, 76 years of age, was wonn'ed by the thrust of a bayonet.

It is rumored that Simeon Hustou was mortally wounded, and that others were more or less hurt, whose names we could not gather. How, many men are injured it is impossible for us at this time to say.

The crewd was entirely without a leader, or any organization, and nothing was easier than to have dispersed them without any special violence, by the arrest of a few of the most prominent. Not a tenth part had any other motive than idle curnosity; and the small proportion that weeked to create a riot could easily have been silenced or carried off. It is stated on what we deem good authority, that not a single arrest was made used after the firing had cessed.

[From the Pertland Argue, (Maine Law—Neal Dow's crean,) June 4]

As early as the third day of May, the Board of Alderson passed a vote appropriating a room in the City Hail building to the use of the agency for the sale of liquors, and chose a committee of three, consisting of the Mayer, and alcorme Brooks and Carleton, to make all the necessary arrangements for putting the agency into operation.

To tacilitate matters against the time when the room

should be ready, and as being strictly within the line of their duties the committee negotiated with an importer in New York for the porchase of liquors in the original packages, stating in what capacity shop actso. The liquors were finally sent, invoteed to the "City Agency of Fortland." which invotee has been accepted by the Aldermen. Whatever has been done by Mr. Dow has been den under this vote of the Board of Aldermen, passed May 3, 1855, as a member of the committee appointed by the Board, and in conjunction with the other members.

He neither bought the liquors on his own account, nor paid the money for them, nor kept them in his own possession—but he acted throughout as a member of this committee, regularly appointed by the Board of Aldernen. Thus the liquors were obtained in the manner required by law, were received and taken in possession as the law provides, and for the use and benefit of the city.

The assertions of the State of Maine, therefore, as far as they conflict with the above, are utterly groundless and false.

But in the present state of the public mind it was natural that they abould be selzed hold of by shose prejudited and personally interested sgainst the Mquor law, and made the basis of a strong excitement. Such persons were given to understand that Mayor Dow, while enforcing the law against them and their friends, was himself violating its pravisions in buying liquors on his own account, receiving and keeping them with intent of unlawful sale—was, in fact, assuming the business of a romseller!

This announcement, following the inflammatory sc

own account; receiving and keeping them with intent of uplawful sale—was, in fact, assuming the business of a runseiler!

This announcement, following the inflammatory secounts of seizure and cutrages, which had appeared for as me time in that paper, was calculated to attribe discontented element of the population to the highest pitch. The Argus, also, on Saturday morning, made similar ascertions in too much of the sums spirit eviaced by the State of Maine, and called upon the police, "by virtue of Neal Dow's law, to seize Neal Dow's stock of liquers and pour them into the street."

We sincerely hope that these journals were free from any contatous design to bring on the fatal catastrophe of Saturcay night, but in the camness of solemn conviction we must place the above published assertions in the train of events which led, step by step, to that catastrophe—and leave every reader to estimate their importance according to his own judgment.

Another fact must not be overloaded. The records of the Folice Court show that the business of runselling is now mainly confined to our Jirish population. As the enforcement of the law has narrowed the number so engaged, and threatened the probable extinction of the traffic, they have begun attempted resistance to the officers who were acting in the discharge of their duties. Saturday forenoon there were three cases of this kind before the Folice Court, in which the defandants were bound over to the Supreme Court. The Irish were precent in large numbers, and manifested much excitement of feeling—though nothing was done to break the peace at that time.

In the afternoon, immediately on the opening of the Pelace Court, Royal Williams, Joshua Stevens and Aivin S. Dyer, appeared before the court for the purpose, as Mr. Williams stated, of making a complaint against Mayer Dow for having liquors unlawfully in his posses sion.

S. Dyer, appeared before the court for the purpose, as Mr. Williams stated, of making a complaint against Mayer Dow for having liquors unlawfully in his posses sion.

They were accompanied by an officer, (Mr. Brady,) and there seen appeared in the court room a dozen or fitten of our citizens, well known as hitter opponents of the liquor law. But the Judge looked into the law and satisfied himself in a moment that his duty under the circumstances was expicit and obligatory. He immediately, therefore, put the complainants under oath, and inquired if they could conscientously swear that they had reason to believe, and did believe, that the specified liquors were kept by Mr. Dow, and were "intended for sale within the State, in violation of the law."

They hestisted at first, but Mr. Williams, having made substantially the same statements which had appeared in the State of Maine and Argus, finally said they were ready to take the requisite oath and sign the complaint; and these three men then made the solemn eath and signed the complaint.

The Judge at once proceeded to make out the warrant. When it was fluished, he handed it to Deputy Mareital Ring, who was present at the time, with orders to execute it. It should here be stated that these warrants have invariably been given to the city marshal or his deputies, in preference to other officers, because the former being on salaries, make out their costs to the city, instead of having them accrae, as in the cave of other officers, to themselves—thus saving the amount to the city treasury.

But in this proceeding the receipt of the warrant by officer Ring appeared to occasion a sudden disappointment to the complainants and their friends. Mr. Williams again cemaned it, asserting his right to it as one of the complainents. He was took that he had made his complainents. He was took that he had made his complainents. He was took that he had made his complainents. He was took that he had made his complainents.

ary Milliams then began talking in a bolsterous maner, but was informed that he would be expelled from the court room savies be desired. The complainant and their friends soon quiet friends with the court room and the desired. The complainant and their friends soon quiet friends with the court and the warrant, which he now relatins. He would have arrested bayer flow on Sakardaya afternoon, if there had been inne for friends. Williams also suggesting to the sax the officer arrived at the City Halla a langer crowd as a seemble round the building with all the demonstrations of cisturbases. Parky were movely Irish, and active and the court of the cour

shall reign triumphant in sur midst, or whether law and order shall prevail and our authorities be protected in enforcing the law of the State. There can be but one answer. Whatever may be men's opinious or sympathies on the subject of the liquor law, the principle of self preservation must lead an considerate citizens to frown upon the mob spirit which has been manifested on this occasion.

It is due to Mayor Dow, the marshal, his deputies and the policemen, and also to our high snerif, to say that they all acted promptly, fearlessly and judiclously in the discharge of their duies on this occasion. Considering the abort time they had to make preparation, they all acted most efficiently, and every good citizen has reason to rijoice that their efforts were finally crowned with success. The company of "Rifle Guards," too, will not be forgotten. They acted nobly and bravely; and they will have as their reward, not only the proud consciousness of having done their day in the good cause of upholoing the laws and preserving the peace of the city, but the clear and unmistable indications of the approhaion of the great majority of their fellow citizens—of all, in fact, whose good opinion may be desirable.

[Correspondence of the Bostom Times.]

PORILAND, June 4—8 P. M.

All is quiet at present, though knote of people are gethering around the City Hall—all, however, talking calmly upon the late extraordinary proceedings.

Within the building badges are being distributed to some two hundred special police, but further disturbance is doubtful.

The feeling, generally, is that of universal ladignation, and a large portion of atrong Maloc-law men denounce the late event in the strongest terms.

Personal conversation with men of all parties, confirm the reports published in the Portland papers this morning, and stamp the action of Mayor Dow as a deliberate murder. The military—the "Rifle Guards," not the "Rifle Corpa"—were marched behind the City Hall building without notice to the people. The doors of the city rum shop open

series beand the waits need through upon the crowding at random—by order of Capt. Charles A. Roberts, under direction of the Mayor—when it was plain there was no cause that would in the least warrant such a proceeding.

The doces of the agency are full of bullet holes, and also the store windows on the opposite side.

John Robinson, who was abot coad, was not engaged in any riot, but was standing on the same side as the mitiary, and was deliberately shot while he was turning to leave the scene. His funeral from the sailor's boarding house in Fore street, at half past six was attended by a large concourse.

The body was carried to the reception temb, followed by a long procession. The American flag was snatsined by a number of gentlemen in the rear or the coffin. No excitament, but intense teeling attended the occasion.

A large number of arrests have been made, among whom is lieutenent E. M. Patten, of the Rifle Corps, whose only and was to try to save life by warning the people of the presence of the military. He was taken at his residence while quietly smoking a cigar in the garden, at midnight, by a file of armed soldiers with fixed by one ts.

The public meeting this afternoon, at the City Hall was inmense. Quiet reigned, and it is evident that nothing but law without violence shall test the matter.

Mayor Dow is cailed upon to reakin, and the opioion is that he will be forced to do so. The warrants against him are of the extrongest character, and it is the determination to put them straight through.

The neeting was called to order by Nathan Cummings, Esq. and Judge Wells was called to the chair. Willis and Herry Stone, Secretaries Speechee were made by Judge Wells. John A. Poor, Hon. Nathan Cufford, Geo. E. Shepley, F. G. J. Smith, John B. Brown and L. D. M. Sweat, all of a pacific but determined character.

A presenting committee, composed of the following gentlemen. was appointed:—

This committee are instructed to prosecute Mayor Dow and all concerned, on a sharge of wilful murder.

A preamble and reso

bincon has a journed till morning. The jury is composee, as I understand, principally of Neal Dow men, one of whom, the forman, is said to have remarked that "there should have been ferty more hilled!"

The citizens of Forman, is said to have remarked that "there should have been ferty more hilled!"

The citizens of Forman are said to have remarked that "there should have been calculated to meet at the City Hall. to day (June 4) at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of investigating the cureum-shapes at lending the relaacholy transactions which took place in this city on Saturday even py least and if the fasts require, to appoint a committee to present the said of the fasts requires, to appoint a committee to present excitement may be best calculated to allay the reservent excitement may be best calculated to allay the reservent excitement which have reached us of the outwell of the said of the calculated to allay the Si. John Smith, John Dow, Nathan Ci fford, The statements which have reached us of the outwell in Fertiand, on Saintday evening, are very condicting; and it would be maint to deduce from them a particular place of the said of the said of the control of the said of the course of Mr. Dow, without deeming much extenuation necessary. This wide difference of opinion cannot be referred to deficient or erroneous information; on the course of Mr. Dow, without deeming much extenuation necessary. This wide difference of opinion cannot be referred to deficient or erroneous information; on the course, of Mr. Dow, without deeming much extenuation necessary. This wide difference of opinion cannot be referred to deficient or erroneous information; on the course, of Mr. Dow, without deeming much extenuation necessary. This wide difference of opinion cannot be referred to deficient or erroneous information; on the course, of Mr. Dow, without deeming much extenuation necessary. This wide difference of opinion cannot be referred to deficient or erroneous information; on the course, of the course, of the property of the prop

gainst mousing and meanness, against the peeping of Paul Pty, and the treachery of Viducq. We believe that the constitutionality and practicability of the law can be teased in a liberal and generous way. We believe that its great principles can be tried without lifting the lids of in hittles, without seizing the horses of carriers, without peeping into eupboards, without listening at key holes, without looking in at street wiedows. These getty annoyances, mean and rideulous as they are, will aconest drive backered and impatient men to acts of folly and violence.

We know the rick we run in making these angestions; we know the sicreotyped denunciations and the ungenerous comments which too often follow an honest expression of opinion; but we should be false to our duty and unwor by of our position if we failed to warm the public against what we believe to be a terrible and impending canger. We would speak framily and freely, both to the friends and the opponents of the law; we would apeak as we have before had oxasion to speak, when that nonparell of lunatic legislation, the fugitive Slave Law, had stuthfied one class of minds, and crased another; we would sak for loyalty to order, and fer fidelity to personal freedom.

From the Boston Herald, (Anti-Maine Law,) June 5 lits seldom that an oxcurrence in a neighboring blate causes the excitement and feeling that has been manifested in this city, by the riot in Portland last Saturday avening. The affair is generally looked upoc here as a malicious and cold-blooded butchery, by Neal Dow and his minions—and the order to the troops to fire upon the crowd as a useless and unwarrantable act.

The citizens, many of them were very lisely not upon the ground for a proper purpose, but from the accounts we have received, it does not appear that they had proceeded to acts of violence that were anything line a justification of the act of the solders, nor coss it appear that the sulhorities had taken the propr precautionary measures to disperse the multifude. But they great have

be left untried to ascertain what are the rights of citizens, and what are the powers and responsibilities of
magistrates.

[From the Boston Post (Anti-Maine Law), June 5.]
Our telegraphic despatch gave a short account of the
riot growing out of Neal Bow's attempt to trade in
liquor contrary to law. From the more extended ac
counts in the Forthand papers, it appears that the riot
was rot by any means so formidable as to call for bloodshed in its suppression. Neal Daw, author of the Maine
law, a dismal fanatic of the worst sort, first buys a large
quantity of liquor in violation of his own law, and then,
defencing the contraband article against a demonstration to serve it as he and his police do other liquor,
namely pour it into the gutter, he directs the military
to fire upon the citizers.

We copy the account of the Argus. What fair-minded
person can peruse it without indignation? What nativa
of Portland, what New Englander, can read it without
thame?—shame that such desde should be done in the
name of temperance? Verily, this mischievous and
meddlescene reformer has filled the measure of his
iniquity.

MACKEREL CATCHING—We learn from one of the

MACKPREL CATCHING—We learn from one of the crewof the fishing schooner Fiying Cloud, who arrived home, by land, on Friday, that all the vessels are rapidly filling up, and that the catch of mackerel "out courth" this year will be greater than for many years past. He reports the mackerel to be of large size, and of good quality, the coves and barbors literally swarming with them.—Newburyport Heraid.

A braheman named Bean, while unshackling a car of lumber next to the engine, at Colluna' depot, near typingfield, Mass., on the Western Railroad, on the 24 instant, slipped beneath the tender, the whiels of which and the engine passed over him, cutting off both legs below the knee. It was feared the cid man could not survive bis injuries.

will be given, being the last appearance of the company.

Ninlo's Garden.—The Pyne opera troupe are playing with great success. Their singing is greatly admired. Mr. Harrison is in better voice than usual, and Miss L. Pyne is nightly called before the curtain to receive the plaudits of the audience. The opera selected for this evening is the "Daughter of the Regiment," Miss L. Pyne as Marie.

Bowery.—The benefit of Macdonald Macgregor takes place to-night, when the French and Spanish dancers will appear in a great divertisement. The drama of the "avenery" will commerce the amas-ments. The farce of "Our Gal," with Miss Charles as Caroline Morton, will follow the divertisement, after which the "Widow's Vict m," and all will close with the "Hungarian Bandits."

LAPARGE'S METROPOLITAN.—This evening is announced

will appear. The Infant Sisters will dance a Pas Styrien, Mr. Gardiner will sing a favorite ballad, Mr. B. Yates will dance, and Miss Adelaide Price will appear in a Pas Seul. The farce of "That Rascal Jack" will follow, Mr. John Dunn as Rascal Jack, and the burlett of "A Day after the Fair," with the celebrated George Holland as Jerry, will conclude the amusements. It will thus be perceived that Mr. Hann has catered well for the frequesters of Burton's, and it is hoped that he will receive a substantial proof that he is esteemed by the dramatic public.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The Cramatic selection for this aftercom and evening is "The Lonely Man of the Ocess," C. W. Clarke, Hadaway and Miss Mestayer as principals. The Baby Show, in addition to the dramatic performances will likely be the means of crowding the house every day. House every day.

WOOD'S MINSTREES.—The usual negro minstrely, a concert d la Jullien and the "Wandering Minstrei" continue to draw large houses every might.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The "Two Pompeys," with R. B. Buckley, Percival and Miss Eleanor in the principal characters, to night. Besides, there will be a great variety of melodies and instrumental piecss. We are requested to state that the company now performing in Washington, under the title of "Buckley's Serenaders, from New York," have no connection whatever with the irm of "Buckley and Sons," of this city.

PERRAM'S MINSTREES.—The programme of amusements for this everying is composed of a variety of sonse. in.

PERHAM'S MINSTRELS—the programme of am usement for this evening is composed of a variety of songs, in strumental pieces and the laughable surlesque Baby Show.

The Liquer Question.

PRIVATE HOUSES NOT CASTLES.

The following article appeared in the Portland State of Maine, of the 2d inst., and confirms the view taken by the Eastern Argus, that the course pursued by Neal Dow has dore much to irritate and excite hoatile feelings in Fortland against him and his officers.—As a Mr. Dakin and his wife, who live on York atreet, were absent at church on Thursday, and a little girl only left at home, the house was visited by the police in search of hquors. The house was searched from top to bottom, trunts were opened, and all the premises thoroughly overhauled. What was found we do not know, but we are informed that Mrs Dakin is very sensite of what was lost, for, on returning and seeing what had been going on, she looked into the pocket of her dreas, left hanging in the house, and found that twenty six dollars (one twenty dollar gold piece) she had put there, had been abstrated in her absence. Where it had gone of course no one knows. Is a man's house his castle in these days? We charge no one with this robbery—but if private houses are to be visited in this manner, and in the absence of the occupants, whoever they may be, what safety is there for any one of us in our houses and our houses air to the visited on this manner, and in the absence of the occupants, whoever they may be, what safety is there for any one of us in our houses and our houses? I there for any one of us in our houses and our houses? I there for any one of us in our houses and our houses?

On the 12th inst the Frohibitory Liquor law of Indiana, passed at the last session of the Legislature, will go into effect, according to its own provisions. There seems to be different opinions in the commanity as to whether it will be enforced or not.

There seems to be different opinions in the community as to whether it will be enforced or not.

RUDE BOREAS ON A FROLIO.—Many wonderful doings of the late hurricane which has swept over the Western country have been recorded, but the following, in Cass county, Missouri, beats them all. The Cass County Gasetic says.—"The door of the house first blew open, then was unreofed—then almost every log, even to the alls and sleepers, were torn from their places and fell, and were piled up in great profusion around and over Mr. Young and wife, who remained is the house, and, strange to say, were neither of them, we are happy to learn, seriously injured, though considerably brussed and hurt. The step son of Mr. Young, a young man, when the door blew open, ran out, and flading he could not stand, threw himself on the ground at the foot of a coust tree, clinging to it with his arms, and the wind naising him from the ground and threshing him all the while, brussed him considerably, but not dangerously. In its course, after pessing the house, it tore down all the fences on the farm, and destroyed a fine lot of timber. Fr. Young had a two horse wagon, which was carried, as he has every reason to believe, and lodged in the top of a large tree, which was afterwards uprooted. The wagon bed has not yet been found. The tornado then arruck the adjoining farm of Mr. Easter, on which was a king lime of stone fence, which it threw down, and east-treed the rocks in every direction; and large roots, weighing more than a ton, ambedded in the earth, were as roved. Great numbers of birds, rabbits, &c., were found torn to piezes in its course; and we are informed that the poultry of Mr. Young which were not killed were stripped as maked as if they had been scalded and picked for the frying pan."

The Hawsville, E. C., Herald learns that in conve-

The Hawsville, S. C., Herald learns that in consequence of the present and prospective scarcity of bread-stuffs in that State, a large cotton planter has sowed all his large in corn, and will raise no cotton crop this sea-son. This course is recommended to cotton planters generally.

United States Circuit Court. Before Hen, Judge Nelson.

is, that if there is sufficient evidence produced by government to satisfy you of the guilt of the passuch evidence as you would be inclined to find him tyon, as petty juror—then that evidence would wa you is finding an indictment.

The Judge then instructed the Grand Jury as it general law respecting the number—sixten—constituted a quorum, and the n-cessity of two them agreeing to an indictment before the bilt con found against may party. He also reminded them a permitting any person to approach them on the su of their deliberations, and cautioned them as permitting any person to approach them on the su of their deliberations.

Superior Court—seneral Ferms
Before Chief Justice Oakley and Judges Duer
Bosworth.
THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

JUNE 5 .- In the case of Catharine N. Forrest Edwin Forrest, in which a default was taken on Mo by Mr. Chase, one of Mrs. Forrest's counsel, a m was made this morning by Mr. Chase, who explains circumstances under which he moved for ten de and he now begged the Court to permit him to open

default.

The Court granted the motion, and we understan argument will be heard some time during the prerm. Mr. J Van Buren was in court, on behalf. Forrest, but the motion to open the default was by the plaintiff's counsel. Court of Geneval Sessions

Before Judge Stuart.

This court assembled yesterday morning at 11 o'c and the following gentlemen were sworn as a Jury for June :-

Jury for June:

Daniel A. Archer,
William Baulch,
Louis J. Belloni,
John S. Bussing,
Thomas Ummings, Jr.,
Daniel Freuch,
Henry A. Seaman,
Luther Baldwin,
Luther Baldwin,
The above forming a quorum of the Grand Jury,
others were sworn, and the filling up of the jury
postponed till to-day.
Judge Stuart briefly charged the jury, stating at
the law that ruled them in the discharge of their of
The jury retired then to deliberate.
A petty jury was then empannelled, an't two or
cases of petty larceny were brought before them.
other business of importance was transacted duris
day.

coses of petty largeny were brought before themother business of importance was transacted duris day.

A FAITHLESS WIFE.—There was quite an existent created at one of our hotels a day or two sing consequence of a gentleman from Reading. Femasics, finding his wife in company with another man appears that the husband had seen from home for time on a business tour, and had written to bis womet him in this city, where he would be at a cettime. He reached Baltimore a day or two before he peted to do so, and the wife, anticipating a day or of pleasure before his arrival, left her home in the pany of a friend, who was to act as a protector unt arrival of the husband. Both arrived at the same without the knowledge of each other, and the wife lodgings under another, name. There was another tleman from Reading stopping at the same house, as we fire trunch wife, and meeting the husband inquister the health of Mrs. F., when he was told bhusband that he was there awaiting her arrival, was then surprised to learn for the first time that was then in the city and stopping at the same house, and that was in the same room with her prelended prote. He immediately went to the owner, and gaining ad sion, found that they were there as man and wife stead of inflicting merited punishment upon the way who had robbed him of his happiness, he contented self with seeing them turned out of the house, an linquishing all claims to her. We understand this injured husband is a man of abundant means and devoted in his attentions to the false creature who trified with his bonor and affections. Sha is said a young woman of preposessing appearance an good family, and that the fact of her infidelity has made known to her aged parents. They had been ried but a short time, and the husband anticipat himself as life of nualloyed happiness.—Baltimore ican, June 4.